

allows such objectionable articles in the English papers to pass unnoticed. If a Marathi journalist publishes a modelately strong article the Government at once takes him to

SATURDAY, 9TH MARCH, 1878.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Highness the Prince of Wales by the Times. His Royal Highness has declared that no such close connection exists between him and Sir Salar Jang. Looking at the excellent principles of British administration it appears to be quite impossible that any member of the Royal Family should think of lending his support to a person in political matters on receiving a bribe from the latter. Above all, not the slightest suspicion can be entertained in regard to the conduct of the Prince of Wales attempted to defend his conduct. He should have also stated that Sir Salar Jang was not the kind of man who would seek to accomplish his designs by underhanded means. We hope that no such false charges will be spread against any Native Chief in future, and that the Government will always endeavour to win the affections of tributary chiefs, and thus to strengthen its rule.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PUNJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

POUNH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Received up to 2nd March, 1878.

POLITICAL.

The *Urdu Akhbar* (published in Marathi at Akola) of the 23rd February says that from the discussion carried on in English papers about Sir Salar Jang it appears that he has lost the confidence of the Government of India to some extent. His action in reference to the Anagondi estate must have now met with the approval of the public. His writing strong despatches about the Berar affair to the Government has been looked upon by many European officers as an act of haughtiness. A letter published in the *Times* of last week states that it is with the aid of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales that Sir Salar Jang has acted in opposition to the wishes of the Government of India, and that in consideration of this the latter has offered presents to the former. We are really at a loss to understand why the Government

Circulation,
130 copies.

Circulation,
300 copies.

allows such objectionable articles in the English papers to pass unnoticed. If a Marathi journalist publishes a moderately strong article, the Government at once takes him to task. In refutation of the charge brought against His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by the *Times*, His Royal Highness has declared that no such close connection exists between him and Sir Salar Jang. Looking at the excellent principles of British administration, it appears to be quite impossible that any member of the Royal Family should think of lending his support to any person in political matters on receiving a bribe from the latter, above all, not the slightest suspicion can be entertained in regard to the conduct of the Prince of Wales. When His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales attempted to defend his conduct, he should have also stated that Sir Salar Jang was not the kind of man who would seek to accomplish his designs by unfair means. We hope that no such false charges will be urged against any Native Chief in future, and that the Government will always endeavour to win the affections of feudatory chiefs, and thus to strengthen its rule in India.

Circulation,
212 copies.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 22nd February, in a communicated article, gives the particulars of an untoward incident at Ferozpur in the Panjab. On the 13th February, when Raja Hamid-ul-la Khan, extra assistant commissioner, was driving his carriage to his court, Doctor Hindly, attached to the regiment of British soldiers at Ferozpur, came along with a European gentleman driving his carriage from the opposite direction. The two carriages passed each other very closely but did not clash. When the carriages were separated from each other by three or four hundred paces, Doctor Hindly alighted from his carriage, whip in hand, and asked the Raja to stop his carriage. Accordingly the Raja stopped his carriage, and, when the Doctor went up to him, asked the latter what he wanted. The Doctor replied by giving him

a cut with his whip. Raja Hamid-ul-la Khan went to the deputy commissioner and related the whole matter to him. When the unprovoked anger of Doctor Hindly subsided, he also went to the deputy commissioner and acknowledged his fault, adding that he did not know that the offended gentleman was a raja and an extra assistant commissioner. He then asked permission from Raja Hamid-ul-la Khan, through the Brigadier, to call upon him and beg his pardon. Raja Hamid-ul-la Khan being a respectable gentleman granted the permission. Accordingly Doctor Hindly, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Crutchley, the cantonment magistrate of Ferozpur, called upon Raja Hamid-ul-la Khan on the 16th February and made an apology in the presence of a number of native gentlemen which was accepted.

We are unable to understand what Doctor Hindly meant by saying that he did not know that Raja Hamid-ul-la Khan was a raja and an extra assistant commissioner. It appears from this remark of Doctor Hindly that in his opinion it is no offence to assault a respectable native gentleman if the latter is not a raja and does not hold a respectable post under the Government. We are surprised to find that the Government has got such hot-headed medical officers in the public service. Far from endeavouring to cure their weak patients they would only accelerate their death. If the behaviour of Europeans towards native gentlemen continues to be as uncivil and discourteous as at present, how is it possible for the Government to win the affections of the native population?

A correspondent of the *Mash-i-Qaier* of the 24th February, appealing to the sympathy of the Mussulmans of India for the Turkish wounded soldiers, widows, and orphans.

Circulation
375 copies

Circulation,
300 copies.

Circulation,
175 copies.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The *Vrit Dhara* of the 25th February, referring to the Bombay Trades License Bill, meeting held at Bombay on the 19th February by the Trades Association of Bombay to submit a memorial to Parliament protesting against the Trades License Bill, expresses a wish that the memorial may receive favourable consideration at the hands of Parliament, and that the noble efforts of the Bombay Trades Association may be crowned with success. When the Supreme Government or the Local Government enacts any law or act affecting the public, it should always, in accordance with the principles of British rule, consult public opinion. If the Government attempts to enforce any public measure without consulting the thoughts and feelings of the people, it is incumbent upon them to send up a joint protest against it to the Government. If they fail to do this, in course of time all their rights and privileges will be lost. The action of the Bombay Trades Association is to be applauded on the ground that it will have a beneficial effect on the relations existing between the Government and the people. However, we regret the motive which has weighed with the association in adopting it. It should always be the duty of a Government to tax all classes of its subjects equally, and not to favour one class more than another. The protest of the Bombay Trades Association is based on the argument that either the license tax should be also levied upon public servants, or the merchants and traders should be also exempted. The action of the association resembles the conduct of that criminal who, when punished, demands that his co-adjutor in the crime should be also punished. If the memorial of the association is accepted by Parliament, the public servants will also have to pay their quota, while the traders and merchants will gain nothing. It is not to be expected that the Government will proportionately relieve the pressure upon the latter. The Town Hall of Bombay

Circulation,
300 copies.

has been erected for public meetings and public entertainments. The inhabitants of Bombay have contributed lakhs of rupees towards the cost of the building. The refusal by Sir Richard Temple of the use of the Town Hall to the Bombay Trades Association is calculated to tarnish the fame of our civilised Government. The public opinion, when it tries to find an expression, moves like a stream of water, and no slight obstacle can stem it. The Government of Bombay has unnecessarily incurred odium by refusing the use of the Town Hall to the public.

The *Koh-i-Nur* of the 23rd February says that the universal clamour which the levy of the license tax has evoked may be attributed to popular ignorance. True, the poor classes of the community are at present in extreme distress from the high prices, but they are not called upon to pay the license tax. It is only the well-to-do traders and shopkeepers who will be ordered to take out licenses. These men should gladly pay a tax without demur which is intended to benefit their own country. The people enjoy perfect liberty in all matters under British administration. The facilities of communication have been considerably enhanced. There is now every facility for carrying on any trade or profession. When we enjoy so many advantages under English rule, how is it possible for us to raise the slightest objection in obeying the orders of the Government? We expend a large proportion of our income in performing pilgrimages, celebrating the marriages of our children, &c., then why should we be unwilling to pay an extremely small proportion of our income to the State which will be devoted to the benefit of our own country and countrymen. The scheme of additional taxation has not originated from a desire on the part of the Government to increase its revenues. The license tax is expressly levied to provide for the relief and prevention of famine. The proceeds of the tax will be laid out on the

Circulation,
495 copies.

Circulation
125 copies

*Wonderful
Recam at*

Circulation,
100 copies.

construction of the works of an anti-famine character, viz. the construction of irrigation works and railway lines, the improvement of agriculture, and so forth. Some men would prefer the enhancement of octroi duties to the imposition of the license tax in order to raise the requisite sum of money. But in our opinion the octroi duties are already too high and are not susceptible of an increase. A Bombay newspaper has remonstrated with the Government for exempting the public servants from the payment of the license fee. But our contemporary should bear in mind that if they were also made liable to the payment of the tax, the tax would become an income tax, which it was not the wish of the Government to impose.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The *Alhbor Tamannai* of the 24th February, in a communicated article, says that the income tax (sic) is now the main topic of popular conversation. The scarcity of food has been a source of great distress to the people. They have sold all their property and have had to incur debts to tide over their difficulties. But before the scarcity has come to an end, they are menaced with the incidence of a new tax. Many traders and shopkeepers would prefer that the Government should pay their expenses and take from them all what they earn. The former kings of India never resorted to additional taxation in time of war or famine. But on the contrary they used to render relief to the sufferers in times of difficulty. Now the Government effects retrenchments, abolishes public offices, and levies the octroi duties, and a heavy salt duty, &c. In short it reaps a profit from everything, and also incurs liabilities to the extent of millions sterling, and yet it is always in want of money. Apropos of the above, when an Indian youth, having finished his school career, presents himself before a public officer as a candidate for public service he is told that there is no vacancy in the office. Even if he offers his services gratis as an apprentice he is told that

the office is not a school. Thus the condition of those Indian youths, who abandon the trade or profession of their parents and acquire learning with the object of entering the public service, is simply lamentable. The abolition of a large number of schools by the Government, owing to the late financial difficulties, was looked upon with disfavour by the public. But the measure will in our opinion prove beneficial both to the State and the public. Neither the children will receive an English education, nor will they be left without the means of obtaining their livelihood.

The *Ranbar-i-Hind* of the 26th February protests against the levy of the license tax on the ground that the scarcity of food has paralysed most of the trades of the country. Sir John Strachey has been kind enough to exempt all incomes below Rs. 100 from taxation. But the expenses of individuals are at present so heavy that a man who earns Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 a year can hardly save any portion of his income. We would wake up those Members of the Legislative Council who, having excluded the public servants from the operation of the License Act, are themselves unaffected by it, and have, therefore, fallen into a complacent sleep. If Sir John Strachey were to cultivate friendship with some of those men whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 300 or Rs. 400, in order to ascertain their actual condition, he would find out with what difficulty they manage to pass their days. If the provisions of the License Act applied only to incomes above Rs. 500 at least the tax might have been tolerable. We agree with the Trades Association of Bombay in objecting to the exemption of the public servants from the license tax. The License Act should be amended.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Qaisar-ul-Akhbar* of the 24th February says that the indolent habits of the natives of India, and the selfishness of the Government, have reduced them to their present state of poverty.

Circulation,
100 copies.

Circulation,
250 copies.

ty. They are quite helpless even in those matters which concern their own good without the aid of the Government. The Government should, therefore, draw their attention to those means of acquiring wealth which are still unknown to them. It should recognise no distinction of creed or colour in its subjects. It should not be so greedy as to reduce the country to a state of abject poverty. An inordinate desire on the part of a Government to acquire money is permissible when it believes that the country will pass out of its hands after a certain interval of time. But when it endeavours to strengthen its rule in the country in every possible way, it is very objectionable, on political grounds, to adopt those measures of taxation which, though unobjectionable in themselves, are unpopular.

Circulation
105 copies.

001 The Ashraf-ul-Akbar of the 21st February, referring to the subordinate offices in the police department, points out the need of appointing none but honest and conscientious men to those offices. Especially great discretion should be exercised in the selection of those subordinate police officers who are intended for service in the interior of districts. There is very little chance of the acts of oppression and injustice committed by the police in the interior being detected. The samindars, lambardars, and patwaris should be also held responsible for any acts of oppression committed by the police.

The Ayub-i-Panjab of the 28th February, on the authority of its correspondent, complains of the oppressions practised by patwaris upon the village traders and shopkeepers in Jhelam in regard to the assessment of the license tax. The tahsildar himself or the naib tahsildar should assess the tax.

Circulation,
495 copies.

EDUCATION.
The Koh-i-Nar of the 23rd February, in a communicated article, says that rumour is current that at the next middle school

examination the candidates will not get printed questions, but the questions will be dictated to them in the examination hall. There are two serious objections to the proposed change: (1) that the candidates will lose a portion of their time in writing down the questions, (2) the time allowed for answering the questions being thus curtailed, the candidates will have to write the answers in haste, and will, therefore, be liable to make blunders. Some of them may make mistakes even in writing down the questions. Sometimes the examiners set questions in history and geography which are not to be found in the text books taught in the middle schools. The examiners should be asked to be more careful about their questions.

The *Panjab-i-Akbar* of the 23rd February, after publishing the Lahore Educational Congress, ing an Urdu translation of letter No. 32, dated 20th January, of the Secretary to the Government of the Panjab, to the Director of Public Instruction, about the proposed Lahore educational congress, and of the memorial of the *Anjuman-i-Panjab*, in reply thereto, observes:—We cannot remonstrate with the Government against this order, because we dare not oppose any order of the Government whether it is beneficial or injurious to our interests. It is manifest from the Government order in question that the Government does not like its measures to be criticised by any man. It is this impatience of criticism that has induced the Government to condemn the proposed educational congress of the *Anjuman-i-Panjab* as opposed to public administration. But, to our thinking, the scheme of the *Anjuman-i-Panjab*, far from opposing the objects and aims of the Government, is calculated to promote them. A wise Government should always carefully consider the proposals and suggestions made by the people and not reject them in haste.

Circulation
325 copies.

The *Akhbar-i-A'm* of the 27th February exposes certain irregular proceedings of the *Anjuman-i-Panjab*, in connection with the educa-

Circulation,
945 copies.

tional congress affair. The *Anjuman* concocted the educational congress scheme without previously obtaining the consent of the managing committee. The scheme was first submitted to a general meeting of the *Anjuman* on the 21st December, which was the first meeting of the *Anjuman*, after an interval of no less than six months. According to the established rules of the *Anjuman* the scheme should have been brought before the general assembly of the *Anjuman*, after it has been duly approved by the managing committee. The subject embodied in the programme of the proposed congress, which was read at the first meeting of the *Anjuman*, related only to the educational department. Other subjects, such as agriculture, &c., were afterwards included in the programme; and, therefore, no dates were mentioned in the programme on which the sections appointed to discuss those subjects were to hold their sittings. The statement of the *Akhbār-i-Anjuman-i-Panjab* (the editor of which is also the Secretary to the *Anjuman*), that the *Anjuman* bears no ill-will towards the educational department is surprising to us. The statement might be true, if the word *Anjuman* meant all the members of the *Anjuman*. But the great majority of the members are as a rule quite unacquainted with the proceeding of the *Anjuman*. It is only the one or two active members who do everything. They appoint new members in an unconstitutional manner whenever they find it necessary to do so, in order to carry out their measures. According to the rules of the *Anjuman* the presence of ten members at any general meeting of the *Anjuman* forms the *quorum*. But at several meetings held in connection with the educational congress scheme no more than eight or nine members were present. It appears from the proceedings of the meeting of the 12th January, published in the *Akhbār-i-Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 25th January, that only fifteen gentlemen were present at that meeting, of which only eight men were members of the *Anjuman*, and five of them were elected members at that very

Circulation
325 copies

Circulation
103 copies

Circulation
310 copies

Circulation,
495 copies

meeting. The presidents and secretaries of the various sections of the proposed educational congress were appointed at this meeting. This affair was characterised with a remarkable incident which moves us to laughter. The president of the *Anjuman* proposed himself as the president of several sections of the congress. No member could be so foolish as to entangle himself into difficulties by raising any objections to this. One of the rules of the *Anjuman* provides that a list of the subjects which are to come before the *Anjuman* at the next meeting should be circulated among the members at least three days before the meeting. But the draft of the letter, sent by the *Anjuman* to the Government, in reply to the letter of the Government, was circulated among the members only one day before the day fixed for the meeting at which that letter was to be read for approval. Moreover, the letter was not circulated among all the members. (The editor then refers to several other minor incidents).

Circulation,
327 copies.

The remarks made by the *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 23rd February, on the proposed educational congress of the *Anjuman-i-Panjab*, may be summed up in the following words:—The natives of India are very slightly acquainted with those subjects which are embodied in the programme of the educational congress; and, therefore, as soon as we saw the ambitious programme of the congress, we became very doubtful as to how the congress would be able to work with such materials. But the circumstance that the learned Dr. Leitner and other Government officers of the educational and other departments were also to take part in the deliberations of the congress, inspired us with some hope of success. The Panjab Government objects to the Government officers taking part in the proceedings of the congress, as some of the subjects that will come under the consideration of the congress are such as these, the system of education, the normal schools, the school text books, &c. The Panjab Government has kept itself within

Circulation,
343 copies.

Circulation,
312 copies.

proper limits. It has observed that it is not its intention to forbid any men, who are not in Government employ, from discussing freely any subject of public good. It has at the same time remarked that the discussion of such subjects as the improvement of agriculture, the improvement of the industrial arts, &c., at the congress, will be productive of great public good. Hence it may be inferred that the Punjab Government might fairly permit Government officers to join the congress, if the congress will confine its attention to these subjects only.

We don't think that any good will accrue to the country from establishing congresses like the one in question at present. Education is at present in a very backward state among us; and, therefore, our discussions on any great subject can be of no practical value. For the present it should be our sole aim to diffuse learning among our countrymen. If we are not satisfied with the educational system of the Government, we should not seek to amend it by holding a congress.

We should take upon ourselves the task and burden of national education, and introduce any system of education we think best suited to our countrymen. The Government is also sure to support us in our exertions.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

The *Kukil-i-Hindustan* of the 22nd February says that the removal of the district courts of Amritsar to the cantonment will be a source of great inconvenience to the public throughout the year, especially in summer. Moreover, the new building, although it has cost a good deal of money, is not large enough to accommodate all the district courts. The munsif still holds his court in the Ram Dagh for want of accommodation in the new building. In the event of an outbreak of an epidemic disease in the cantonment the courts will be put to great inconvenience and trouble.

Circulation,
212 copies.

Circulation,
327 copies.

The *Agra Akhbar* of the 21st February, on the authority of a correspondent states that two Russian spies in India. merchants have lately appeared in Muzaffarpur. They sell cloth to the people on credit. Some men of mauza Sita Marhi have borrowed cloth from them. Our correspondent says that this is an event similar to that which occurred before the mutiny of 1857. The *Golos*, a Russian journal, states that the position of the English in India is becoming more and more critical every day, and that many events are taking place in India which are not made public. The two merchants who have come to Muzaffarpur declare themselves to be Moghal residents of Bombay. But our correspondent fancies that they may be Russian spies in disguise. The police should keep a strict watch over them.

Similar
proceedings
have often
been reported

Circulation,
85 copies.

A correspondent of the *Lauh-i-Mahfaz* of the 22nd February complains of the prevalence of popular distress arising from the scarcity of food in Lucknow. The nobility and gentry of the city squander their money in pursuit of sensual pleasures, and do not devote it to charitable purposes. Worse still. Some of the religious and charitable endowments have been appropriated by the trustees to their own use; while the income derived from others is expended by the trustees in a very objectionable way: for instance, where an endowed property is attached to the tomb of the donor, costly necklaces are distributed among European visitors to the tomb. The yearly cost of these necklaces amounts to Rs. 2,000. From the proceeds of another trust fruits and nosegays in silver flower-pots are distributed among European gentlemen. The income derived from another endowment is expended in watering a road for two miles, in order that European gentlemen may enjoy cool air when driving along that road, &c. The proceeds of the sale of the articles manufactured by the inmates of the charity-house were lately spent on giving a grand ball. It is incumbent upon the

Circulation,
212 copies.

Circulation,
237 copies.

Government to keep a check over the way in which the income of all religious and charitable endowments is spent by the trustees. It is true that in the case of some endowments it was the wish of the donors themselves that feasts may be given to European gentlemen, and necklaces distributed among them, out of the income of those endowments. But it should be borne in mind that circumstances of the case have now quite changed. Formerly the number of European residents in Lucknow could be counted on one's fingers, but now the European population of Lucknow has considerably increased. All the extravagant and objectionable items of expenditure as above described should be at once cut down; and the whole income of the charitable trusts devoted to the benevolent objects for which they were intended by the donors.

Circulation,
230 copies.

*not true
serious
where*

The Oudh Punch, Lucknow, of the 26th February, in its local news column, after referring to the prevalence of distress in Lucknow from the high prices, objects to the way in which some of the children fed at the poor house have been disposed of by the magistrate. Any man, on an application being made to the magistrate, was allowed to take any child from the poor-house, whom he liked, for support. The poor house got rid of many children in this way. If the Government makes an enquiry as to how these children are now being brought up, it will find that for every ten children who are brought up by respectable gentlemen as slaves, twenty girls are in the possession of dancing-girls. If any dancing-girl wanted a child, she just asked a friend of hers to get one for her from the poor-house.

Circulation,
212 copies.

The Vakil-i-Hindustan of the 22nd February publishes an extract from a private letter sent by a respectable judicial officer of Gurdaspur to the Editor. In reference to the construction of a Branch Railway between Amritsar and Pathankote,

to the prevalence of extreme distress from high prices, the writer urges the need of opening a relief-work in the shape of a branch railway line from Amritsar to Pathankote. The Maharaja of Kashmir should also share in the construction of this line, as the trade of Bhadrava, an ilaqa of the Kashmir State, will greatly profit by it.

State, will greatly profit by it.	DATE	OTHERWISE WEEKLY OR MONTHLY	PROSECUTOR	DEFENDANT
11	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
12	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
13	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
14	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
15	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
16	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
17	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
18	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
19	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
20	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
21	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
22	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
23	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
24	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
25	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
26	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
27	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
28	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
29	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
30	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
31	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
32	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
33	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
34	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
35	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
36	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
37	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
38	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
39	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
40	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
41	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
42	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
43	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
44	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
45	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
46	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
47	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
48	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
49	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
50	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
51	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
52	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
53	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
54	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
55	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
56	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
57	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
58	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
59	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
60	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
61	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
62	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
63	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
64	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
65	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
66	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
67	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
68	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
69	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
70	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
71	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
72	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
73	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
74	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
75	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
76	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
77	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
78	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
79	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
80	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
81	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
82	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
83	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
84	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
85	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
86	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
87	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
88	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
89	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
90	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
91	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
92	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
93	1871	Weekly	Proctor	Defendant
94	1871	Weekly	Proctor	

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	DATE.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Afshar-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Feb. 25th & 28th, 1878.	100 copies.
2	<i>Afsal-ul-Akhbar</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Feb. 27th, 1878.	327 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	" 21st "	90 copies.
4	<i>Ahsan-ul-Akhbar</i>	Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	" 24th "	95 copies (including 33 copies taken by Govt.)
5	<i>Akhbar-i-A'lam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	" 23rd "	120 copies.
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	" 27th "	353 copies (including 120 copies taken by Govt.)
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamanna</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	" 24th "	120 copies.
8	<i>Akmal-ul-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	" 23rd & 26th "	353 copies (including 120 copies taken by Govt.)
9	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly	" 23rd & 26th "	120 copies.
10	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	" 23rd "	120 copies.
11	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	" 22nd "	400 copies (including 250 copies taken by Govt.)
12	<i>Anwar-ul-Akhbar</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	" 23rd "	100 copies.
13	<i>Ashraf-ul-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	" 21st "	100 copies.
14	<i>Benares Akhbar</i>	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	" "	58

15	Beglar Samachar	Akola	Marathi	Ditto	...	...	24th	...	...	...
16	Bhadrak Samachar	Aligarh	Hindi-English	Ditto	...	...	1st	...	140. (Govt.)	...
17	Bostan-ul-Lahin	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	22nd	...	copies taken	...
18	Dababab Qaisari	Bareilly	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	23rd	...	...	...
19	Dababab Qaisari	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	24th	...	...	...
20	Dababab Qaisari	Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	...	...	24th	...	...	...
21	Dababab Qaisari	Jalpur	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	24th	...	...	...
22	Dababab Qaisari	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	24th	...	...	...
23	Dababab Qaisari	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	24th	...	...	...
24	Dababab Qaisari	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	24th	...	...	...
25	Dababab Qaisari	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	24th	...	...	...
26	Dababab Qaisari	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	24th	...	...	...
27	Dababab Qaisari	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	24th	...	...	...
28	Dababab Qaisari	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	24th	...	...	...
29	Dababab Qaisari	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	24th	...	...	...
30	Dababab Qaisari	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	24th	...	...	...
31	Dababab Qaisari	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	24th	...	...	...
32	Dababab Qaisari	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	24th	...	...	...
33	Dababab Qaisari	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	24th	...	...	...
34	Dababab Qaisari	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	24th	...	...	...
35	Dababab Qaisari	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	24th	...	...	...
36	Dababab Qaisari	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	24th	...	...	...
37	Dababab Qaisari	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	24th	...	...	...
38	Dababab Qaisari	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	24th	...	...	...
39	Dababab Qaisari	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	24th	...	...	...
40	Dababab Qaisari	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	24th	...	...	...
41	Dababab Qaisari	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	24th	...	...	...
42	Dababab Qaisari	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	24th	...	...	...
43	Dababab Qaisari	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	24th	...	...	...

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	DATE.	COPIES.
33	Mughal-i-Hind	Delhi	Hindi	Monthly	1878	342
34	Mughal-i-Hind	Delhi	Hindi	Weekly	1878	132
35	Mughal-i-Hind	Delhi	Hindi	Weekly	1878	300
36	Mughal-i-Hind	Delhi	Hindi	Weekly	1878	100
37	Mughal-i-Hind	Delhi	Hindi	Weekly	1878	100
38	Mughal-i-Hind	Delhi	Hindi	Weekly	1878	100
39	Mughal-i-Hind	Delhi	Hindi	Weekly	1878	100
40	Mughal-i-Hind	Delhi	Hindi	Weekly	1878	100
41	Mughal-i-Hind	Delhi	Hindi	Weekly	1878	100
42	Mughal-i-Hind	Delhi	Hindi	Weekly	1878	100
43	Mughal-i-Hind	Delhi	Hindi	Weekly	1878	100
44	Mughal-i-Hind	Delhi	Hindi	Weekly	1878	100
45	Mughal-i-Hind	Delhi	Hindi	Weekly	1878	100
46	Mughal-i-Hind	Delhi	Hindi	Weekly	1878	100
47	Mughal-i-Hind	Delhi	Hindi	Weekly	1878	100
48	Mughal-i-Hind	Delhi	Hindi	Weekly	1878	100
49	Mughal-i-Hind	Delhi	Hindi	Weekly	1878	100
50	Mughal-i-Hind	Delhi	Hindi	Weekly	1878	100
51	Mughal-i-Hind	Delhi	Hindi	Weekly	1878	100
52	Mughal-i-Hind	Delhi	Hindi	Weekly	1878	100
53	Mughal-i-Hind	Delhi	Hindi	Weekly	1878	100
54	Mughal-i-Hind	Delhi	Hindi	Weekly	1878	100
55	Mughal-i-Hind	Delhi	Hindi	Weekly	1878	100
56	Mughal-i-Hind	Delhi	Hindi	Weekly	1878	100
57	Mughal-i-Hind	Delhi	Hindi	Weekly	1878	100
58	Mughal-i-Hind	Delhi	Hindi	Weekly	1878	100
59	Mughal-i-Hind	Delhi	Hindi	Weekly	1878	100
60	Mughal-i-Hind	Delhi	Hindi	Weekly	1878	100

	Ditto	...	Ditto	..	20th	"	500
I Muzaffargar.	Ditto	...	Ditto	..	23rd	"	220

61	Safir-i-Budhād	...	Ditto	...	...	20th	500	"
62	Safir-i-Hind	...	Ditto	...	...	23rd	220	"
63	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...	28th	150	"
64	Shola-i-Tār	...	Ditto	...	...	26th	310	"
65	Tohfat-i-Kashmir	...	Ditto	...	...	20th	250	copies (including 200 copies taken by Maharaja of Kashmir).
66	Urdu Akhbar	...	Ditto	...	...	24th	69	copies.
67	Urdu Akhbar	...	Marathi	...	...	23rd	130	"
68	Urdu Akhbar (Akola)	...	Urdu	...	...	"	190	"
69	Vakil-i-Hindustan	...	Ditto	...	...	22nd	212	"
70	Vrit Dhar	...	Marathi	...	...	25th	175	"

PRIYA DKS,

Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

PRINTED AT THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

PRINTED AT THE M.-A. L. AND SONS COLLEGE PRINT PRESS, AUSTIN, TEXAS.

PRINTED AT THE N. W. L. AND ORDIN COASTWISE PRESS, VICTORIA, B.C.	DATE	PRICE	NUMBER OF COPIES	REMARKS
1870	1870	1870	1870	1870
1871	1871	1871	1871	1871
1872	1872	1872	1872	1872
1873	1873	1873	1873	1873
1874	1874	1874	1874	1874
1875	1875	1875	1875	1875
1876	1876	1876	1876	1876
1877	1877	1877	1877	1877
1878	1878	1878	1878	1878
1879	1879	1879	1879	1879
1880	1880	1880	1880	1880
1881	1881	1881	1881	1881
1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
1883	1883	1883	1883	1883
1884	1884	1884	1884	1884
1885	1885	1885	1885	1885
1886	1886	1886	1886	1886
1887	1887	1887	1887	1887
1888	1888	1888	1888	1888
1889	1889	1889	1889	1889
1890	1890	1890	1890	1890
1891	1891	1891	1891	1891
1892	1892	1892	1892	1892
1893	1893	1893	1893	1893
1894	1894	1894	1894	1894
1895	1895	1895	1895	1895
1896	1896	1896	1896	1896
1897	1897	1897	1897	1897
1898	1898	1898	1898	1898
1899	1899	1899	1899	1899
1900	1900	1900	1900	1900